

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 5, 1861.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE REBELS.

No official intelligence has yet been received here of Major Anderson's daily supplies having been cut off by the South Carolina authorities. But if that fact be true, as stated, it must materially affect the purpose of the Administration. They will not suffer him to be starved out, and if it should be determined to withdraw him, it will be done in their own way and at their own pleasure, and not at the demand of Gov. Pickens or Jefferson Davis.

The recent movements of the revolutionists upon Pensacola and the calling out of additional troops have necessarily attracted serious attention here, and compelled a modification of the views and plans that were entertained two weeks ago. This is particularly true since it has become known that the design is to concentrate the 3,000 men now in service near Charleston at that point in case Maj. Anderson should be withdrawn from Fort Sumter. It is therefore obvious, with the limited means now at the disposal of the President, that if Jefferson Davis could collect 5,000 or 6,000 men at Pensacola, a demonstration might be made against Fort Pickens which would endanger its tenure. Its loss under such circumstances would be particularly unfortunate, and cannot be permitted. The Administration desires peace, but the principles announced in the President's Message are perfectly understood by the country, and if the Montgomery Government willfully inaugurates collision, they must take the consequences.

In a strategic point of view, therefore, it is necessary to hold Fort Sumter, in order to prevent the diversion of the large force which now invests it to Pensacola. It is not proposed to reinforce Major Anderson, but the Government cannot be disgraced by allowing him to be starved out. He must be provisioned, and it remains with the local authorities to decide whether supplies shall go to him peaceably or not. That is the whole question at this time, and the country should understand where and how the responsibility rests. Mr. Davis's policy has been to concentrate his strength at a given point, and then strike one successful blow, under the prestige of which the South might be united, and a movement on this Capital would follow. He may find himself checkmated unexpectedly. From long and familiar acquaintance with the officers of our army, he has succeeded in demoralizing many of the best, who have already joined his standard, and infected others who are now in the service. But they are known, and will be observed.

THE DECLINATION OF MR. FOGG.
No information has been received here confirming the statement that Mr. Fogg had declined the mission to Switzerland. On the contrary, he is expected to start in a few weeks, and the usual preparations are now making with that expectation.

THE MONTGOMERY TREASURY NOTES.
The issue of treasury notes by the Montgomery Government is regarded as an admission of its monetary weakness. All the boasted subscriptions to their \$15,000,000 loan are bogus, except such as have been extorted by arbitrary assessments on the banks, and paid in their depreciated currency. The only resort is forced loans, and that has already been nearly exhausted in some of the States. If the screw be turned much more, a counter revolution will spring up spontaneously.

THE RECENT GOVERNMENT LOAN.
Mr. Russell of the London Times admitted yesterday, what has been apparent to every intelligent and reflecting observer, that the prompt and large proposals for Mr. Chase's loan of \$5,000,000 would do more to impress the European mind with the strength and stability of the Government at this time, than any single event which had recently occurred.

THE ST. DOMINGO AFFAIR.
It is authoritatively stated that the Spanish Government is not responsible for the proceedings at St. Domingo. Information to this effect has been communicated in a manner that removed all doubt on the subject.

THE BLOCKADE OF SOUTHERN PORTS.
No orders have been issued to blockade the Southern ports, as is confidently alleged by your contemporaries. The mission of Com. Stringham, and the vessels under his command, is of a very different character, as may be discovered before long. There has been no diversion of imports to the South, which in any way affects the revenue, and consequently a blockade at present would be quite unnecessary. If foreign Governments, however, attempt to carry on trade with the seceded States, in defiance of our revenue laws, and the notifications they will receive through our new Ministers, they will invite a grave responsibility. In such an event, their ships would probably have to encounter a blockade. The seizure of a few vessels would determine that question. If the United States had assumed to establish commercial or other relations with Ireland, during the progress of the revolutionary movement there, England might well have taken exception to such intervention in her dominion.

THE RE-ENFORCEMENT OF FORT PICKENS.
No intelligence has yet reached the Government in regard to the landing of the troops from the Brooklyn, and some anxiety is entertained, as the order was sent there weeks ago by sea.

THE PHILADELPHIA APPOINTMENTS.

It was determined in Cabinet to-day that the appointments for Philadelphia should be taken up on Tuesday week. This decision adjourns a crowd of patriotic Pennsylvanians, who had assembled here to serve their country.

VIRGINIA AND SECESSION.

The secession Resolution is regarded as an emphatic expression of the sense of that body, and a direct censure of the Disunionists who have confidently claimed a majority, and made extraordinary efforts within the last fortnight to assure it. Events which are likely to happen before long may, however, affect the opinion of the State unfavorably, unless the Union feeling is more than surface deep. The course of Jefferson Davis almost foreshadows a collision as nearly inevitable.

ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury will issue six per cent Treasury Notes, redeemable in two years, and receivable for all public dues, for the remaining \$5,000,000 of the loan not taken on

Tuesday last, and will receive propositions therefor at the Department. Certificates of deposit for about \$1,700,000 of the loan of Tuesday have been received, on which the full amount of stock has been issued. Takers of the loan, therefore, have not been delayed a single day for their certificates, while, heretofore, weeks have elapsed between the deposit and the receipt of certificates.

COLLECTOR OF NEW-LONDON.

Edward Prentice was appointed Collector of New-London to-day.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

The New-York appointments will be considered next Thursday.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 5, 1861.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will receive offers for Treasury notes redeemable in two years for the balance of the loan not taken under the act of March 10th. An offer has been made for two millions at an eight per centum premium.

Dr. W. C. Cullen has been appointed Assistant Surgeon at San Francisco.

James G. Paken, Postmaster at Hudson; Chas. H. Thompson, Postmaster at Corning, N. Y.; and Nehemiah D. Sperry, Postmaster at New-Haven.

Ed. Prentice, Collector at New-London.

Thos. H. Turner, Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Chas. S. Loring, a chief engineer in the Navy.

The Interior Department has under consideration the subject of the organization of the Land-Office in the new Territories of Dakota, Colorado, and Nevada.

Maytlan Independence.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BOSTON, Friday, April 5, 1861.

The House of Representatives have unanimously passed a resolution on the petition of fifty-four mercantile houses trading with Hayti, instructing the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence to obtain the recognition of Haytian independence.

James Redpath has been appointed Haytian Consul for Philadelphia.

It is not true that the Southern Commissioners have taken a house in Washington. It is well understood that the length of their sojourn here will be dependent on circumstances.

Much alarm exists here on account of the military preparations of the Government, which preserve entire silence.

Important News from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 5, 1861.

A terrible moment is evidently at hand. The news from Washington and New-York to-night corroborates the general impression that within twenty-four hours war will be upon us.

Every man has been ordered on duty, and the utmost activity prevails. The State is prepared for any emergency.

The highest officials say the present state of things cannot last but a short time longer.

The excitement throughout is intense, and everything wears a warlike aspect.

The final vote took place in the Convention, to-day, on the adoption of the permanent Constitution of the Southern Confederacy. The whole number of members of the Convention is 172, of whom 146 voted for and 16 against the Constitution. Ten were absent.

There is nothing new to do for Fort Sumter, or other matters.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 4, 1861.

A second company of Zouaves, numbering 100 men, left this city, this evening, to join the battalion of Zouaves before Fort Pickens.

It is reported here that the United States steam ship-of-war Brooklyn arrived at Pensacola harbor on the 31st ult., from Key West.

Advices from Indiana state that the United States steamer Mohawk, together with the steamers Star of the West and Empire City, were lying outside of Pass Cavallo Bay, waiting the arrival of the Federal troops from Brazil, to transport them to New-York. The steamer Flacon has been chartered by the Federal Government to transport the troops from Indiana to Pass Cavallo Bay. Ten companies are expected to arrive shortly from San Antonio.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 5, 1861.

More sensation dispatches from Washington to-day state that President Davis had ordered General Beauregard to stop Major Anderson's supplies and cut off all communication with him, and place Fort Sumter in a state of siege. If such was the fact we would receive immediate intelligence from Montgomery and Charleston. It is quizzical for Washington to tell of proceedings at Charleston.

The political excitement in New-York to-day is represented as intense, and a collision is believed to be inevitable.

The Cabinet at Montgomery believe no belligerent steps would be resorted to, while the Confederate States are being put on complete war footing. No alarm is entertained.

Advices from Jamaica to the 23d ult. state Prince Alfred met a royal reception at Barbados. Preparations are making to give him a magnificent ball at Jamaica.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Friday, April 5, 1861.

In the Convention to-day, the sixth resolution was up in the Committee of the Whole.

It was amended, on motion of Mr. Critcher, by inserting the words "dissolve their connection with," in lieu of the words "most off obedience to."

Mr. Moore moved to strike out the word "wrong," and insert "comes," his idea being that wrongdoers do not impel States to secede, which was rejected by a large majority. Some other amendments were defeated.

Mr. Bouillon moved to amend by inserting "earnestly desire," in lieu of the words "indulge the hope."

Agreed to.

Mr. Wise moved to strike out the whole, and insert the substitute, contemplating resistance to wrongs, including in the desire for an adjustment, and that Virginia should not offer or accept any terms of adjustment which ought not to be acceptable to the seceded States, and restore them to the Union.

The Committee refused to strike out. Yeas, 57; Nays, 81.

Mr. Wise moved to amend by adding the last clause of the foregoing substitute, which was rejected, 64 to 74.

The resolution was adopted as follows:

"Resolved, Deeply deploring the present distracted condition of the country, lamenting the wrongs that have impelled some of the States to sever their connection with the Federal Government, but sensible of the blessings of the Union, supported by its importance to the peace, prosperity and progress of the people, we earnestly desire that an adjustment be reached by which the Union may be reestablished in its integrity and peace, and prosperity and national feelings be restored throughout the land."

The seventh resolution was then taken up, and amended, on motion of Mr. Wise, by striking out all from the word "Governments" to the last sentence. Yeas, 68; Nays, 67.

Mr. Leake moved to amend by adding a declaration that the North must abstain from interference with Slavery in the States and common territory, and abandon all hostile and political organizations. Rejected—40 to 30.

The seventh resolution was adopted.

The eighth resolution was passed by the yeas. The ninth was taken up.

Mr. Conrad moved to strike out the first line of words, "exercise of this right," and insert, "withdrawal from the Federal Government." Agreed to.

Other amendments were offered, pending which the Convention adjourned.

Return of the McQueen.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 5, 1861.

The steamer McQueen, sent from here a week since for the purpose of examining the condition of the Straits, returned last night, having reached Waukegan, and reports that the ice is still ten inches thick, with twelve inches of snow. The report is considered very favorable by those looking for the early opening of navigation.

From California.

FORT KEARNY, Friday, April 5, 1861.

The Pony Express passed here at 6:30 a. m.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23—3:40 p. m.

The Senatorial election, which was briefly telegraphed to overtake the last Pony Express, was brought about under extraordinary circumstances. On the night preceding the election, the Douglas and the right preceding the election, the Douglas and the Democratic party for formerly existing, agreed to hold another Senatorial caucuses. All the Breckinridge and a large majority of the Douglas members were present.

The prominent candidates before the caucus were Messrs. Denver, Weller, and Nugent. The Breckinridge men preferred Weller, but could get no Douglas vote to support him. The next place was Nugent, the Douglasites claiming that his election would attach the Fish voters to reorganize the Democracy. On this theory Nugent was nominated over Denver and Weller.

After the nomination, Mr. Nugent was called upon and made an address, strongly sympathizing with the seceded States. This speech aroused vigorous opposition to the new candidate, some Douglas members in the caucus declining to abide by the nomination. The Republican members of the Legislature, who had previously declined to support any Union man, now resolved to support Nugent. The joint Convention re-assembled on the 24th, the first ballot showed 45 votes for Nugent, 30 for McCall, 21 for the Republican candidate, and the remainder scattering. The second ballot resulted about the same.

During the progress of the third ballot, the Republican and seceding votes commenced concentrating on McCall, and a scene of the wildest excitement, which continued until the President announced from the Clerk's table the election of McCall by 56 on the 11th vote, and declared the Convention adjourned sine die. On this showing, Mr. McCall received his certificate of election. A subsequent examination of the Clerk's record disclosed the fact that 113 votes were cast, two snatching votes not having been counted.

It is admitted on all hands that this mistake occurred, and that McCall falls one short of a majority, but opinion is divided whether the election take can be corrected so as to invalidate the election. It is generally admitted that had the mistake been discovered before the Convention adjourned, another ballot would easily have elected McCall.

The Senate yesterday voted to consider that no election has taken place, and passed a resolution to go by a new joint Convention if the Assembly concurred. It is supposed that McCall will resign his name, in which case it is supposed that he will get such a majority as to make his election doubly sure.

Later.—The Assembly, this afternoon, rejected the Senate resolution for a new joint Senatorial Convention by a large unanimous vote.

The Pony Express arrived in Carson Valley to-day with St. Louis dates via Fort Kearney of the 18th inst. The news is considered favorable to the preservation of peace between the North and South.

The Breckinridge State Convention is in session at Sacramento, but has done nothing yet.

Large cargoes of silver continue to arrive at San Francisco from the Washoe, Esmeralda, and Coma Mines.

The Mount Diablo Coal Mines are pronounced by Professor Whitney, State Geologist, as apparently inexhaustible. The coal is suitable for manufacturing purposes, and can be mined at \$1 per ton.

Fire at a hay yard, near Folsom-street wharf, on the 21st, caused from \$12,000 to \$20,000 loss.

Los Angeles, March 25—5 p. m.

The overland mail stage from St. Louis, with two passengers, Mrs. J. C. Adams and Mr. J. C. Adams, was killed by a train of the Southern Pacific at 10 o'clock to-day.

Maria Moreno, with 200 men, has landed in the lower country, Lower California, and upset the Express Government. It is reported that a fight had taken place, in which a few men were killed and several wounded.

Passengers per Golden Age.

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